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helpful suggestions concerning the ways by which the management of small shops may obtain adequate but economical health service, which in the past they usually have failed to get. The statement of the routines to be followed in case of physical examinations and sickness, of the minimum equipment required for various situations and purposes, of estimated proper cost for different sized enterprises, and of other similar matters are very much to the point and very welcome. They should be of real aid to a plant physician trying to develop standard equipment and standard practice in his department.

Dr. Clark also shows a grasp of the ethical responsibility of the factory doctor, when he says, "It is considered advisable that the same relation of doctor and patient be maintained as strictly in industry as in private practice. The doctor should discuss the type of work the patient can and can not do with the employment manager, but not the physical condition necessitating it."

JOSEPH H. WILLITS.

JENKS, J. W. and LAUCK, W. J. *The Immigration Problem*. First Edition, revised and enlarged by Smith, Rufus D. Pp. xxvii, 655. Price, \$3.00. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Co., 1922.

This revision of what is in many ways one of the most useful of the books on immigration will be welcomed by students and teachers. Aside from the use of the figures of the Census of 1920 and the legislation of recent date the most significant change is the addition of a chapter on "Oriental Immigration to the United States" and a discussion of the immigration problem of other countries, together with digests of foreign laws.

It is to be regretted that the bibliography suggested for further details is so defective. If the immigration policies of other countries are of importance why is no mention made of *The Problem of the Immigrant* by Whelpley? If assimilation is important why is no reference made to Drachsler, *Democracy and Assimilation* (1920)? Why is no mention made of studies of given races in America such as Balch, *Our Slavic Fellow Citizens*, as Capek, *The Cechs in America* (1920)? The

writer of this note would have liked to see included some reference to the January, 1921 volume of *The Annals* in connection with the Japanese immigration.

HOURLWICH, ISAAC A. *Immigration and Labor*. Second Edition. Pp. xxxii, 574. Price, \$6.00. New York: B. W. Huebsch, 1922.

Practically the only changes as compared with the first edition of 1912 are the omission of the discussion of some of the recommendations of the Immigration Commission and the inclusion of a chapter on "The Lessons of the War," together with a rather vitriolic reply to certain critics of the first edition. The author's use of Ph.D. after his name seems a bit inconsistent with his attitude towards the academic brethren.

The author states that formerly organized labor was hostile to immigration but that now the fear of radical East Europe has led the capitalists to join in the demand for restriction. He then proceeds to show that restriction will not improve the condition of the American laborer. Some of his criticisms of popular ideas are keen and worthy of attention. He weakens our faith in the balance of his judgment by his extreme antagonism to capitalism.

PATTEN, SIMON N. *Mud Hollow*. Pp. 384. Price, \$1.90. Philadelphia: Dorrance and Company, 1922.

President Meiklejohn of Amherst in his *The Liberal College* has forcibly pointed out one of the limitations of scholars. He points out that, if a man wishes to be considered scholarly, he must work assiduously within the conventionally set limits of his field and devote little if any thinking to other fields in which he can not speak as a specialist. The result tends to be knowledge by watertight compartments, and points of view that are scientific within the limits of a particular field and intolerant of the conclusions and importance of those of other fields. Accordingly we find comparatively little effort to see the relationships between fields of knowledge and little ability to unify their conclusions into a whole that will represent a complete picture.

This is especially true in the social sci-